

FAC-SIMILE BALLOT

Election, Tuesday, June 27, 1933

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Delegates To The Convention To Ratify
The Proposed Amendment

The Congress has proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States which provides:

"Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States is hereby repealed."

"Section 2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited."

The Congress has also proposed that the said amendment shall be ratified by convention in the states.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Do not vote for more than twenty (20) candidates.
To vote for all candidates in favor of Ratification, or for all candidates against Ratification, or for all candidates Unpledged, make a cross-mark in the CIRCLE at the head of the list of candidates for whom you wish to vote. If you do this, make no other mark.
To vote for an individual candidate make a cross-mark in the SQUARE at the left of the name.

FOR RATIFICATION
FOR REPEAL OF
18th AMENDMENT

AGAINST RATIFICATION
AGAINST REPEAL OF
18th AMENDMENT

UNPLEDGED

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| J. PATRICK BEACOM | D. L. AUVIL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| EDITH W. BRECKINRIDGE | GEORGE W. BRIGHT | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MARY S. BREWSTER | CHARLES E. CARRIGAN | |
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| NAT C. BURDETT | THOMAS J. DAVIS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PAUL J. CARR | RAYMOND V. HUMPHREYS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| L. H. CLARK | DR. DAN P. KESSLER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ANDREW EDMISTON, Jr. | WILL R. KEYSER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MRS. FRANCES EVANS | WILLIAM MacDONALD | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| JOSEPH HOLT GAINES | DR. C. H. MAXWELL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WELLS GOODYKOONTZ | MRS. F. L. MILLER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HOWARD H. HOLT | HARRY W. MILLER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SAM T. MALLISON | O. J. MORRISON | |
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| CLARENCE E. MARTIN | HARRY W. PAULL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HETZEL S. POWNALL | JOHN RAINE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DAVID C. REAY | E. R. REED | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WILLIAM H. SAWYERS | E. BUNKER REYNOLDS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CARL O. SCHMIDT | JOHN T. SIMMS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. E. (Ned) SMITH | GEO. S. STRADER | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MRS. KENNER B. STEPHENSON | ALBERT B. WHITE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NATALIE SUTHERLAND WALKER | GEO. N. YOHO | |

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

I, Kerth Nottingham, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Ballot to be voted at the Special Election to be held on Tuesday, June 27th, 1933, as certified to me by Hon. Wm. S. O'Brien, Secretary of State.

Given under my hand this the 12th day of June, 1933.

KERTH NOTTINGHAM,
Clerk.

NEW FUNERAL HOME WALLACE & WALLACE FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE

E. R. WALLACE, Funeral Director and Embalmer
CHAS. SHEETS, Manager
CASS, W. VA.

WOOL WOOL

We want your wool and will pay the market prices at all times in exchange for merchandise or cash. We have full line general merchandise at right prices.

Yours truly,
Hillsboro Store Company
W. T. Walker, Mgr.
Hillsboro, West Virginia

A NEW DEAL

Around the state capitol yesterday, the reason for A. Spates Brady's election to the presidency of the state board of control became apparent.

It's his ability to say "no"—and mean it.

The board met yesterday and under the leadership of Mr. Brady laid down two definite policies that fit in with the promised economy of the administration. And the policies were exemplified.

The board ordered eight automobiles for the department of public safety. But the cars are in the low price range rather than in the medium price range as requested. The cost for the eight automobiles is to be approximately \$6,000 and the old cars that are to be traded in.

The automobiles that are being given in exchange were described as being in very poor condition and new ones were greatly needed by the state police. The purchase is being made from a dealer in Elking.

Asked about the purchase later, President Brady said: "We are buying transportation, not fancy automobiles. As far as we are concerned, the departments and institutions under this board will come down with the people during this depression. There have been too many 16 cylinder cars bought by the state in the past."

The other policy on which the board took a stand was the old custom of convention trips to other states by heads of institutions and hospitals under the board's control. Such trips in the future are taboo.

A request for expenses for a trip to another state was made at yesterday's meeting.

"No" voted Mr. Brady, and "no" voted Mr. Chambers and Colonel White.

"Expression of Policy"
Mr. Brady was also asked about this.

"Of course," he said "it was an expression of policy. Those men are supposed to have had their education before they were appointed. If they want more education, let them pay for it themselves. I see no reason why the state should stand these expenses."

Mr. Brady said the expense of these trips "surprised" him since he came into office.

"It has averaged," he said, "in the neighborhood of \$50 a day."

"The big things are watched very carefully," Mr. Brady said. "It is these so-called little things that we must watch. They amount to big things if they are let go."

COUNTRYSIDE BROADCASTINGS

By Dr. H. W. McLaughlin.

Single wheat-growing farms in Kansas and Nebraska produce more wheat than most whole counties in the United States. There are cotton rows in Texas ten miles long. These large-production farms are operated in the main by mobile tenants. Much of the work is done by migrants who move from place to place. The conditions under which such workers live, are degrading. The population produced by such a state of society, constitutes one of our gravest national perils.

These large-production commercial farmers produce the surplus which deflates the market, and puts out of business the small-unit farm family. They make it impossible for the average farmer to pay his taxes and interest, to say nothing of the principal on his mortgages. This competition has destroyed buying power on the part of the farmer, who is not only a producer but a consumer of goods.

To establish prosperity, the buying power of the family farmer must be restored. If the buying power of the family farmer is to be restored, he must get his products something like the cost of production. The law of supply and demand would stabilize prices if there could be removed from the market, the surplus production. These mass-producers and commercial farmers cause the surplus, and they should bear the cost of marketing the surplus. The surplus production tax will accomplish this, and at the same time put the proper restraint on production where such restraint is needed.

To limit acreage is unsound, but to limit production through the excess-production tax is both sound and practical. It is practical, because it is elastic. In bad crop years, we need all the available acreage cultivated to keep down the cost of living, and to produce a sufficient amount of products for the needs of the nation. In good crop years, the debenture plan, supported by the surplus-production tax, will enable us to market the surplus products abroad and prevent undue depression of the market. It is unfair to limit the acreage of the small-unit farmer. He should be permitted to work as many acres as he and his family can care for without having to resort to tenancy. Observation proves that the best communities in America are those in which dwell a number of family-home owning farmers.

There were two or more James Ewings living east of the Allegheny Divide, in the upper James region prior to the Revolution. This new fact has caused much confusion and led to some erroneous conclusions, one or two of which I wish to here correct in the interest of accuracy.

On page 811 of Price's History of Pocahontas County, published in 1901, is a sketch (for which I am responsible) of "Captain James Ewing." Therein it is stated that James Ewing, my great-grandfather, was captain of an Augusta company during the revolution, and received a large tract of land by reason of his military service. There was a Captain James Ewing who received a grant of lands on Indian Creek, located as I now understand it, in western Monroe county. That James did not belong to the Pocahontas county Ewings. It was also therein stated that James Ewing married Margaret Sargeant. As I have since been unable to verify that statement, I wish to acknowledge that also an error so far as our James is concerned. With these two major exceptions, the sketch is substantially correct.

My first source of information about James Ewing was my grandfather Enoch Ewing, grandson of James. All he knew was what had been handed down to him through his father William (1750-1822). With-in the last few years I have had the benefit of Chalkley's Notes and of Morton's History of Bath County. I am also indebted to Price's History, (sketch of Moses Moore) and to the article in the Pocahontas Times of April 20, 1921, for information regarding a land deal between James Ewing and Moses Moore on Ewing's Creek—(Knapps Creek) in 1770. Putting together the historical data and the traditional data, we are able to vaguely follow James Ewing's trail.

My grandfather, of course, never saw his grandfather James; but when asked for what he had heard about him, he stated that he had always been told that James Ewing was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parents, and that he came to Virginia when a young man and soon after married an Irish girl; that he had five children—John, born in 1747; William born in 1750, and three daughters, Jane, Ann and Elizabeth; that one of them married Archibald Clendenen, and another had married Joseph Moore. His descendants have it that John Ewing was born in Orange or Culpeper County. That does not necessarily mean that he was born within the present borders of either of those adjoining counties since at that time (1747) Orange county may have included vast regions west of the Blue Ridge. John's sister Ann was at least six years his senior, as evidenced by the story of the Clendenen massacre in 1763. We therefore estimate that James Ewing was born about 1740, and was married that year or the next.

Now comes historian Morton with a list of surveys in 1748 on the upper Jackson, one parcel of which, at Maddy Run belonged to James Ewing who sold it (254 acres) to Armstrong in 1760. This is one of my reasons for the belief that James Ewing commenced his Virginia career on the upper Jackson in the present county of Bath. Another reason is that when Ann Clendenen escaped from the Shawnees after the Clendenen massacre, she made her way back, according to historians, to the Jackson River settlements where her people lived. It also appears from the early surveys that the Clendenens, Warwick's and others, later known to the Greenbrier country, were Jackson River settlers.

Now enters the historian Price and tells us that in 1770, James Ewing sold lands on Ewings (Knapps) Creek to Moses Moore for two steel traps and two pounds sterling. Reading between the lines, we conclude that after 1763 and before 1770, James Ewing had moved across the Allegheny divide and acquired lands on Knapps Creek. The fact that the creek was early known as Ewing's creek would indicate that James Ewing was an old "land mark" in the present confines of Pocahontas county.

Just what James Ewing did next is conjectural. We know that his son (Indian John) settled on Stony creek and that his son William settled on Swago Creek. J. Griffey McNeill gave it as his opinion that James Ewing and his wife died on Swago Creek but the year is not known. It is known that William Ewing was living there at the age of 18, in 1774, at the time of Dunmore's War. It is also known that William Ewing was married there in 1785, at the age of 29, and that suggests that he remained single until his parents were both dead.

One other puzzle goes with this story. An old tradition was that James Ewing, one of the daughters, married Moses Moore. I had always supposed she married the pioneer Moses Moore who bought the James Ewing lands on Knapps Creek. The tradition was shattered when historian Price comes forward with a complete biography of Moses Moore, saying that he married a Miss Elliott, and giving a list of eight children born 1762-1784. Then our confidence in the tradition is renewed when historians Chalkley and Morton produce marriage records showing that on March 22, 1786, Moses Moore married Jane (Jean) Ewing, daughter of James Ewing. I cannot account for it except on the premise that Moses Moore's first wife died soon after the birth of her last child in 1784, and that Moses then married Jane (Jean) Ewing in 1786. At that time Jane could not have been more than 43 nor less than 30 years of age, and Moses must have been at least fifty. If any Moore historian can give me any information on the subject, I shall indeed be grateful for it.

A. E. Ewing.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SCHOOL BOARDS WANTED
Will board and room a number of students attending D. & E. College, Elkins, during summer term. Write or call, Mrs. O. P. Slavin, W. Va. 321 Second St. Elkins, W. Va.

James Ewing, Pioneer

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HIS SCOTCH WAS UP

When a boy in hillsdale County, Michigan, sixty years ago, I was closely associated with my grandfather, Enoch Ewing (1799-1885). I once pressed him for any story he could recall about his grandfather, James Ewing. Grandfather was far from being a boaster and I doubt if ever he would have voluntarily imposed the following story upon his grandchildren. I think it is a good one and I am glad I got it out of him.

The exact place of its occurrence, I cannot state, neither was the date given. "The Virginia" was sufficiently definite so far as grandfather was concerned, and dates were not troubling me at that time. I believe, however, that it took place in the Jackson River region, and I would guess the time as prior to 1760. Any place on the Virginia frontier at that period was wild and lawless. Two human elements menaced the pioneer's life and property, namely, Indians and white outlaws, or renegades. Bands of highwaymen, gazed upon the frontiersmen, and took refuge in the mountain country from the law of the older and well-organized counties. A certain band that terrorized the remote settlements was known as the Shockley Band. This band was so notorious as to cause the Colonial government to post a reward for the taking of their dead or alive.

James Ewing prided himself on the ownership of a fine new rifle. He left it at home one drizzly day. During his absence two men stopped at his cabin for something to eat. His wife supplied them according to the custom of the day. The men espied the rifle and decided to take it along. The wife protested in vain. When James learned what had happened, he at once suspected the men to be Shockley and a companion. James knew they were dangerous men, but his Scotch was up. He decided to pursue them single handed. Borrowing a shotgun and loading it with buckshot, he started on his way. He had hunted "big game" before, and knew every inch of the country. With bound-like precision, the "Scotch Scot" hit upon the trail and followed it unerringly. As sundown he came upon the bandits making camp for the night. Regarding themselves as safe from pursuit, they were of guard. This exactly suited James. He carefully reprimed his borrowed shotgun, as he could not afford to have a "flash in the pan." He advanced so cautiously that the outlaws were unaware of his presence until he boldly stepped forward and demanded his rifle.

Shockley picked up the stolen gun, but instead of handing it over, brought it to a quick aim at Ewing's breast. James already had his aimed at Shockley. Each pulled trigger at the same instant. Had both guns discharged, both men would have fallen dead. Fate was against Shockley. He had neglected to reprime the stolen gun and it "flashed in the pan." He fell dead. So close were they that Shockley's cravat was burned by James' fire.

So suddenly had things happened that Shockley's companion was not ready with his gun, and James immediately pounced upon him. It was a hand-to-hand struggle. Down they went, each striving to get the best of the other. Finally Ewing got his adversary fouled, brought his hunting knife into play and ended the fight. One mad Scotchman, prepared for the ordeal, had proved too much for two over confident outlaws. James gathered up his flintlocks and returned to his cabin, calling it a day.

Ewing's neighbors urged him to claim the government reward, but he refused to do so, saying that he had all the reward he wanted in the recovery of his rifle and getting rid of two "sneaky varmints."

Since James Ewing afterwards became a resident within the present Pocahontas County, and at one time had two sons and twenty-four grand children living within a few miles of the present city of Marlinton, I regard this incident as belonging to Pocahontas County history.

A. E. EWING,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 11, 1933.

Members of the county courts of the state, heretofore receiving their salaries as highway inspectors, are to be paid for inspecting county institutions and bridges after July 1, when control of all county district roads is to be transferred to the state road commission.

Because of a provision of the state constitution which fixes the compensation of county commissioners at \$2 per day for each day the court is in session, the legislature was forced to find other "duties" for them in order that they might receive a "living wage." With the road inspection work turned over to the state, the most a county commissioner could earn was about \$50 a month.

The new law, passed on the last day of the special session, provides that "it shall be the duty of county commissioners of each county to visit each quarter and inspect institutions within their county for housing and caring for the poor, to inspect the conditions of the poor within their county not housed within such institutions; to visit detention homes for children within their counties, if any, and to visit and inspect bridges and bridges approaches under their control."

For these services "other than services in court," the commissioners are to be paid according to the population of their respective counties.

In counties having a population of 18,000 or less, members of the courts are to be paid \$15 in addition to their compensation for service in court.

In counties having 18,000 to 30,000 population, their salaries are to be \$25 a month; from 30,000 to 50,000 \$75 per month; from 50,000 to 100,000 \$100 per month; from 100,000 to 150,000 \$150 per month, and in counties having more than 150,000 population, \$200 per month.

The Kanawha county commissioners are the only ones included in the higher salary scale, this county being the only one having more than 100,000 population.—Charleston Gazette.

REFRIGERATOR

For sale a reconditonal Frigidaire guarantee for one year. A bargain for \$45.00.
J. Paul Simmons